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ASHLAND, O., OCT. 7, 1885.

**The Opening of the Fall and Winter Work.**

We are now in the month of October, and the spiritual work for the season has auspiciously opened, and the result bespeaks a glorious work for the Master during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Well on to a hundred accessions are already reported from different parts of the Lord's field, and the number of workers will soon be increased.

Old Virginia, through the labors of brother Mallott and Shaver, sends in encouraging news, considering the situation, and there is ground for saying that the congregation there will prove a headquarters from which to send out soldiers of the Cross to evangelize the Southeastern section of our great commonwealth. Consistency and piety upon the part of the members of that body will make it a leaven that will work and enlarge the number of the saved in every direction.

Pennsylvania is rather in the lead in this Fall season of revival work, and its inhabitants are hearing the Gospel in its purity proclaimed in several places and it is received with gladness.

From those States, we anticipate, will come a wave of righteousness that will move westward and wash many in its onward movement to the shore of the redeemed.

May our souls be so purified by obeying the truth that our hearts may be filled with Divine grace and baptized in love, that the blessing of God may rest upon every effort made, and many new stars may be planted in the crowns of righteousness which the toilers of the Lord shall wear.

**It is a Fact.**

Bro. Holsinger calls attention to the fact in this number that there are many members of the Brethren church, who are not taking the church paper, and drops a hint. We venture to interpret that hint as meaning that he does not find the same interest manifested in religious works, and the same knowledge of what is being done in the church, as he does in families that take and read the paper.

If the paper is of no benefit to the church, then there is no liberality, no philanthropy, no Christianity, in the work that we must do nothing to keep it going: if it is a benefit to the church and its members, then every one ought to take it.

If it has any objectionable feature that furnishes an excuse against its general interest, then that feature should be removed at once, and the paper so purified that it is admissible.

moved at once, and the paper so purified that it is admissible.

We would also enlarge upon the hint to pastors. Please remember that to make your work the most prosperous, the church paper should be read regularly by every member. The most prosperous churches in the brotherhood send in, by far, the largest lists of subscriptions, in proportion to the membership. The paper is indispensable to the live member, to keep his zeal active and to maintain his interest.

Do not fail, brethren and pastors, to use the means at your hand to make the work grander and more glorious.

**The College.**

The Second Fall Term of Ashland College opens the 20th of this month, and the prospects are good for a live school during the Winter, and we believe we are warranted in saying that this will be the most prosperous year in the history of the institution. A good number of new students are on the list for next term, and we know that by a little effort on the part of the Brethren in different parts of the country, the list could be swelled to a very respectable number, and make the school a financial success in every respect this year.

Brethren, speak a good word for it wherever and whenever you can, and help it along. We are bold to assure you that you will do no one an injustice in recommending the school.

**Another War Cloud.**

It seems that some one is determined to have a war of some kind in the old country. This time it is on the old battleground of Europe. The Servian army is being organized and sixty thousand troops are already under arms. The rebellion is spreading in Macedonia and Albania, and if the excitement gets to spreading rapidly, the country between the Danube river and the Aegean sea will be in revolt against Turkish rule, and the government of those provinces will become Christian.

The Afghan difficulties during the summer occasioned considerable preparation for war by several of the great powers, and many soldiers were equipped for the field; and now it would be a source of satisfaction to those who would just as soon see war as not, to see some use made of the things and soldiers that are ready for actual service.

The time of Moslem authority is about at an end in Europe, if it is not altogether, and coming developments will be awaited with interest.

There has been constant conflicts in the land of old Philip of Macedonia, and hardly a year passes without an upheaval of some class, and a real earthquake in political affairs must take place soon.

The Duke of Westminster has an income of 7 cents a minute; Vanderbilt, 18 cents a minute; Rothschilds, 20 cents; and Mackay, 25 cents. There is a good deal of inscrutability in the way riches are distributed.

What a great work of righteousness a man of such wealth as Mackay has could do if he was disposed to do it.

The Church of England Missionary Society raises "a million

for missions." Its ordinary income last year was \$991,065, besides its special receipts of \$166,750—making a total of \$1,157,705.

The king of Belgium has decided to open an African Seminary in connection with the university of Leyden, at which young men will be prepared for missionary work in the newly opened district of the Dark Continent.

**You Are Talking.**

I mean brother Holsinger is talking. That semi-editorial, "OUR GREAT WANT," is a masterpiece, summoning the forces of the church to arouse and minister to the wants of our fraternity. That there are wants is apparent from the frequent, pitiful calls of scattered herds. To see a child thrown into the wilderness with no one to care for it, is indeed pitiful; but infinitely more pitiful is it to see the children of God scattered in the wilderness of sin. Oh! may God revive us to a sense of our duties. May the potential energy of ministers become kinetic, so that they may rush into the wilderness and cry aloud and spare not for the lambs of fold.

Indiana was considered intensely averse to progressive Christianity; but if she received proper attention she may yet become the foremost state in the Brethren Church. Those unorganized bodies may become great strong holds if properly organized and cared for. Such opportunities for the establishment of churches are too valuable to be passed by unnoticed.

There are grand openings for founding churches as large and influential as those of Farmersville, Johnstown, Waterloo, Fair Haven, et caetera all over the Union from the Delaware-breakwater to the Golden Gate. Why should those pearls that are scattered on the slopes of the Allegheny and Rocky mountains, and in the plains from the center to the utmost boundaries of the nation, be left ungathered and unwashed? There is many an angel in embryo in every quarter of the union that may be forever undeveloped if we fold our arms in indifference. The fact is too many of us mix up religion and secular matters, and the secular matters predominate. There is no necessity for this. The cause of it is a lack *modi operandi*. How long shall we continue to work at random? True, when the membership is large enough and rich enough, their mode of operation is good enough. They can help themselves. It is those weaker districts that lack system and have not the power to create it. There is where assistance is needed. It does seem to me that if at any time since the Dayton Convention we needed a convention, we need it now, unless some definite arrangement can be effected with out one.

Although unfortunate as the inactivity of the pastoral and evangelistic forces is, yet there is a more deplorable dilemma coming on, unless obviated in time. The ministers of the present will not live always: and, as Bro. Holsinger says there are few entering the ministry. Don't think because you have a good minister there is no necessity for replenishing the staff. A man will not become a good minister

in a day, hence he can not begin too young. If you have any good material in your congregations that might make worthy workmen, set them aside for the ministry, although you may not need them, others do.

Let us awaken to the cause we have espoused. Let us come to Christ and receive a fresh baptism of the Holy Spirit. May that Semi-Editorial cause heart-quakes, small volcanic eruptions—not destructive however. Let our hearts tremble sufficiently to shake off the inclinations to pecuniary acquisitions so that we may know nothing save Christ and him crucified. Jerome of Prague, Huss, Tyndale, and others were martyrs. They gave their lives for Christ's sake. We too, can give our lives for Christ's sake. We need not give them as martyrs, but as promulgators of the Gospel. How many will? I have no other project in view. At times in my life satan attempts to capsize my boat; but I clung to the gospel oar and glided out from under his destructive beak. I have sworn eternal vengeance against him, and am now preaching and will continue to preach the Gospel to his subjects.

Might not Bro. Holsinger make an apportionment of the regions in which he travels so that those living in adjacent districts may work together and thus procure the requisite assistance? Different districts should work together if possible for two principal reasons, viz.; economy in expenses and economy in ministers. As a general rule a man can serve two congregations about as easily as he can one.

There is another matter I wish to refer to. There seems to be a lack of contributions in the essay department of the EVANGELIST. This should not be. Let us not neglect our periodical. (I too am guilty) and compel the editors to use the scissors on other journals. Let us remember that this is the BRETHREN EVANGELIST, and not a summary of other organs. The editors are doing their part nobly, but we are indifferent. We can not expect them to write eight pages of matter every week, edit them, do their jobbing, corresponding, and a score of other things. We need a general revival.

A. A. COBER.  
GLENFORD, O.

**A Trip to the San Luis Valley, Colo.—A Few Rambling Thoughts.**

Sept. 5th.—After a year of close confinement to the desk, I boarded the train for a few weeks sojourn among the "Rockies." It has been for many years an ambition of mine to behold the Rocky Mountains, and a prospect that this ambition was soon to be realized, was contemplated with more than an ordinary degree of delight.

No doubt, many of the readers of this paper have already heard of the San Luis Valley, as during the last few years it has been widely advertised. Not being satisfied, however, with what I read, I proposed to go there and see for myself; as much as, I regret to say it, it is not safe to place implicit confidence in the statements of parties deeply interested in the developments of any particular locality.

The first query that would naturally arise is, Where is the San

Luis Valley? It is located in Southern Colorado. The best portion, we learned, lies in Rio Grande county, which is one county north of the New Mexico line. It lies just south of the thirty-eighth parallel, and therefore is in about the same latitude as Southern Kansas, Southern Kentucky, and Southern Virginia. You are probably ready to say, it has a pretty hot climate, but not so. Its altitude is much in excess of the places above named, being about seventy-five hundred feet above the sea. The climate is therefore cool, quite cool, almost too cool, owing to the almost constant wind from the surrounding mountains, where lie eternal snows, and which are visible the year round. The Sangre de Christo range, a most majestic looking mountain, which bounds the Valley on the north and east, is covered perpetually with snow, I was told, and from a distance, looked like immense piles of chalk. This range contains peak Santa Blanca, the highest in Colorado—about fifteen thousand feet high, and it is said the scenery from its summit is most enchanting. Had more time been allotted me, I certainly should have ascended it, and shall not be satisfied until this wish is gratified.

The San Luis Valley is about one hundred miles long, and about fifty miles wide, and is as level as a floor, comparatively speaking. It presents the appearance of an immense lake, having once been drained off by some tremendous concussion and left the sediments remaining. The appearance of the surface, to a stranger, is not inviting, as it is covered with sage brush, grease wood and cactus; but the fact is, the soil is exceedingly fertile and only needs the application of water to make it bloom and blossom as the rose. The agricultural products of the Valley, this season, have even surprised the most sanguine. Wheat will average thirty bushels, oats, fifty bushels, and barley forty. Single acres could be selected where the above would be nearly doubled. At Henry, Colorado, a small town in the Valley, is an exhibition of the agricultural products of the Valley. There can be seen wheat cut from the stubble measuring six feet, with the heads seven inches long, upon which can be counted one hundred perfectly matured berries, oats measuring six feet and eleven inches, containing two hundred kernels to the head; alfalfa, sown in May, which measures three feet; peas, with vines six feet long, laden with the plumpest pods; potatoes weighing one and one-half pounds; onions like saucers; turnips of enormous size; cabbage weighing twenty pounds, and beets that beat them all. The climate is rather too cool for the more tender vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins and the like. The seasons are also too short for corn, as frost may be expected any time up to June 10th, and as early as Sept. 10th. During the summer, the middle of the day is very warm but not uncomfortably so, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere; and the evenings and nights are delightfully cool, several blankets for covering during sleep being a luxury.

T. C. HOLLENBERGER.  
Whitewater, Wis.  
(To be Continued.)